THE DAILY JOURNAL

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

THE DAILY JOURNAL The regular daily issue of the Indianapolis Journal from Sept. 1, 1892, to Nov. 30, 1892, a period of three months, was as follows:

	1892		
	Sept.	October.	November.
1	13,150	14,050	15.800
2	13,150	******	15,800
3	13,325	13.850	16,100
4		13,850	16,300
5	13,300	13,900	16,900
6	14,100	13,900	20,000
7	14,300	14,000	17,500
8	16,000	14,200	18,400
9	14,200		36,300
10	13,550	14,050	24,700
11		14,050	19,650
12	13,300	14,100	18,650
13	13,300	14,300	
14	13,900	14,300	15,600
15	13,600	14,600	15,200
16	13,600		14,800
17	13,800	14,300	14,600
18		14,300	14,500
19	13,700	14,650	14,400
20	13,700	14,700	4-1,-00
21	14,000	14,800	14,100
22	14,300	15,500	14,000
23	14.250		13,900
24	14,100	14,800	13,800
25		16,200	13,900
26	13,800	15,500	13,800
27	13,700	15,400	
28	13,750	15,800	13,500
29	13,750	16,000	13,400
80	13,850		13,300
81		15,800	
Total	359,475	380,900	428,900

Total, seventy-eight days, 1,169,275 copies. Daily average for three months, 14,991. Delly average for November, 16,496.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL The regular issue of the Sunday Journal, from Sept. 1, 1892, to Nev. 30, 1892 (thirteen issues), a period of three months, was as follows:

Sept. 4	10,600
Sept. 11	10,600
Bept. 18	10,700
Sept. 25	10,900
Oct. 2	10,900
Oct. 9	10,900
Oct. 16	10,900
Oct. 23	11,000
Oct. 30	11,100
Nov. 6	11,500
Nov. 13	11,300
Nov. 20	11,200
Nov. 27	10,900

Thirteen Issues-Average for the three months

THE third term of the excellent President Diaz in Mexico is doubtless the best policy for the sister republic, but Mr. Cleveland should not accept it as a precedent.

THE intellect and energies of the Democratic party are now occupied in trying to escape from their platform and find some plausible excuse for not keeping their campaign pledges.

THE attempt of the Kansas Populists to start a political veterans' organization on the ground that the Grand Army is under Republican control will fail because the reason assigned is false.

To refer to the old soldier as "a burden like the grasshopper" will be regarded by those wretches who are now being denounced for smearing veterans tombstones as a sentiment in their favor.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ran ahead of the Republican congressional candidates in every Iowa district except in the First, where ex-Governor Gear received 122 votes more than the electoral ticket.

THESE are the days in which the incomes of a limited number of correspondents are extended by announcing a Cleveland Cabinet one day, amending it the next and recalling it the third with

THERE is every reason to believe that the American people would suspend indiscriminate immigration for five years by a vote of three to one if the question should be submitted to them. It is one of the much-discussed questions.

Ex-Senator Evarts is reported as saying that Republicans can now watch the play, having no responsibility whatever for what is done behind the national footlights. They can only applaud or condemn, just as an audience in a theater does, but they expect to be mightily

SURPRISE is expressed because the Democratic managers in New Jersey are moving to secure the pardon of the sixty-three Democrats in the penitentiary for ballot-box frauds-which goes to prove how little some people know of the true inwardness of the regulation Democratic leader.

When an audience of five thousand assembles in Montreal to hear the respective merits of political independence or annexation to the United States discussed, and nearly all vote for one or the other, it may be assumed that the British throne is losing its hold upon practical Canadians.

It is said that ex-Secretary Whitney, who stands very near to Mr. Cleveland, is engaged in pulling wires for the appointment of a non-partisan business men's commission to take testimony in all parts of the country, next summer, regarding the needs of the business interests and the probable effect of a horizontal cut in the McKinley law. His plan is to have the Republican Senate join with the Democratic House in a

resolution authorizing the President, after March 4 next to name such a commission, and it is said that one or two influential Republicans have already committed themselves to the plan. It is to be hoped the Republican Senate will have nothing to do with Mr. Whitney's non-partisan business men's commission or with any other plan to aid the Democrats in temporizing on the tariff question. They are pledged to repeal the McKinley law as soon as they come in power, and the Republicans should not do anything to relieve them from this pledge. Let them face the

JAY GOULD.

The death of Jay Gould attracts public attention simply on account of his great wealth. Aside from this there was nothing in his 'character or career to distinguish him from thousands of others. It was his great wealth and his methods of acquiring it that made him one of the most widely known and, in the opinion of very many, one of the most infamous men of the times. If he had become immensely wealthy by other means than those he used, or if he had used those means unsuccessfully and failed to acquire wealth, he would have attracted no more notice than thousands of others who have tried, and are still trying, with poor success, to accomplish the same results. It was his stupendous success that made him conspicuous and notorious.

Mr. Gould was a remarkable personification of the money-making spirit of the century. There are millions of Americans just as anxious to be rich as he was, and who would not hesitate a moment to use the same means and methods to accomplish the same results if they knew how. He differed from the mass of those who are in pursuit of | worthy thing. wealth mainly in that he knew how. He was a real Napoleon of finance. He was not much worse than the times in which he lived. His business career began just before the war and embraced a period which, of all others in our history, afforded a great field for moneymaking investments and speculations. It was a period of great undertakings, great progress, rapid development, large enterprises and big profits. Gould was thoroughly imbued with the mercantile spirit of the age, and, having the ability to utilize the conditions that surrounded him, he achieved phenomenal success. If he had lived in other times he might have been imbued with a different spirit. The latter half of the nineteenth century is a material, mercenary, moneymaking age, and Jay Gould was its most illustrious example. His greatest vice was the vice of the age-insatiable greed for wealth with very little regard as to how it is obtained. His desire for wealth was, apparently, unlimited, and his methods were utterly unscrupulous. In the pursuit of his ends he stopped at nothing. He purchased courts and judges, bribed legislatures, wrecked railroads, subsidized newspapers, precipitated panics, manipulated the stock market, and did many other things that showed an utter disregard for public morals, public interests and private rights. His crimes were all great ones. He had no time for the practice of small vices. His schemes were too great to take account of individual rights or individual sufferings, and he did not seem to recognize the existence of such a thing as public morals. His offenses were against society and mankind. Either he never stopped to consider how much wrong and injustice he was doing and what a demoralizing influence his methods had, or else he smothered all such considerations with the reflection that everything was fair in business and that it was necessary for him to succeed. In the pursuit of his great schemes for the ac-

very incarnation of the money-making spirit of the age. Yet this man, who was in some reand father. A poisoner of public morals, his own were without a blemish. A professional railroad-wrecker, his family life was as placid as a summer sky. He could cheat the public out of millions. but he never cheated a tradesman out of a cent. Though his greed for wealth was insatiable, he found time for selfimprovement, for collecting books, paintings and flowers, and for cultivating the spiritual side of life. He took great pride in his children, and especially in his oldest son, and one of his best exhibitions of character was in the way he received and treated his daughter-in-law, who had neither wealth nor social position before his son married her. Jay Gould took her at once into his affections and from the moment she entered the family treated her with every mark of consideration. These are the redeeming traits in a character of which perhaps the public has seen chiefly the worst side.

quisition of wealth he was without con-

science or remorse. In business trans-

actions he was as devoid of moral sense

as a bronze statue. In short, he was the

THE PITTSBURG-PLAN.

Whatever may be the successful solution of the social evil problem, the Pittsburg plan is not to be recommended, even as a temporary expedient. Law is law, and it is the duty of public officers to enforce it without regard to their own private opinions of its merits or its justice, but it is at no time necessary to enforce it with undue harshness. In Pittsburg, as in Indianapolis and most other cities, it has not been customary to close disreputable houses, as the law requires, but to keep watch of them and to "regulate" them by irregular raids and a system of fines, which is a species of black-mail and the price the inmates pay for not being compelled to "move on." In Pittsburg the moral and righteous element of the city took notice of this evil, and, headed by the ministers, demanded that it be suppressed by the closing of all resorts in which it flourished. The Mayor, driven by the force of virtuous opinion, issued a letter to the chief of police which is a curious document, being at once an order to that no revenue can be spared now, beobey the law, an apology for his course,

with a doubt of its efficacy, an essay on vice, and an assurance that not the officers, but the public which demands the proceeding, is responsible for consequences. Probably by way of making the duties. the order productive of the worst results the chief directed all resorts closed within twenty-four hours, with the effect, as related in the Journal's dispatches, of bringing 150 or more homeless, poverty-stricken, wretched women before the Mayor asking what was to become of them.

In the heat of their denunciations of this vice, some of these ministers had made vague promises of assistance to all Magdalens who would apply to them for aid and refuge, but when the emergency arose these ministers disclaimed all responsibility. "I suppose," said one on being asked what should be done with the women, "I suppose they must take their chances." Another declared that they were criminals, and deserved no more commiseration than persons sent to the penitentiary for any cause. Several expressed pity and a willingness to extend a helping hand to any penitents among the outcasts who should apply for aid, but when two of them called at the house of one of these for shelter after hastily abandoning their own, he appeared at an upper window and said: "I have no room for women of your kind; go away and don't bother mo." When asked afterwards by a reporter if his church had a home for Magdalens, he answered: "No! Why should we be asked to take care of them? They do not belong to us."

Fortunately several charitable church institutions were open to them, but these refuges could not serve to make the course of officials or of the confessedly good people commendable; for cruelty, even to sinners, is never a praise-

To turn hundreds of women, however disreputable, out of their homes without warning, or after they had experienced and had been led to expect a degree of legal protection, and to take no measures to give them respectable homes cannot tend to the elimination of vice from the community, It need not be supposed by the most sanguine that Pittsburg will be transformed at once into a holy place because of the driving out of these women and the holding them up to public shame and execration. Reform can never be brought about by this process. As the Mayor says in his letter, "the attempt has ever been made to treat this twosided crime with one-sided laws." The women who have been turned out to find new homes in Pittsburg, or to hide themselves in other communities, were not alone in their infamy, but the sharers of it escape without shame or reprobation. Until public sentiment visits upon men who frequent vile resorts the same scorn which it measures out to the women, and until the law deals with such visitors with equal severity, lasting reform cannot be accomplished. And of all measures for modifying the evil the Pittsburg plan is the least promising. That city's last state is likely to be worse than its first, but the worst cannot be known immediately, for the more the vice is hidden the more dangerous it is and the more difficult its

THE INCOME TAX RECALLED.

Mr. Taubeneck, in the last assortment of misinformation which he was able to inflict upon the public, declared that the income tax levied during the war "yielded, as I remember now, about \$200,000,000 during the last year." As a matter of fact, the amount of money derived from the income tax the last year it was in force was \$14,436,861.78, and the largest | that would be of the least interest to the amount collected in any one year was in 1866-\$72,982,159.03. The law was in force from 1863 to 1872, ten years, during always been customary for each company which period \$346,911,760.48 was collected under the head of income tax. As Mr. Taubeneck credited \$200,000,000 to one year, while there was less than 50 per cent. more collected in ten years, he was remarkably near the truth-for him. The income tax was imposed during th spects one of the greatest criminals of | war, every Democrat voting against it. the age, was a model of private and | The act, which contained a provision domestic virtue. Though a debaucher | limiting its life to 1870, was amended of justice, he was a devoted husband | and extended to the close of 1872, and this extension was opposed by nearly all the Democrats in both houses of Congress. The largest number of persons assessed under the income-tax law was 460,170, in 1866. Under the amendments of 1869 the number of persons assessed was 74,775, in 1871. When the bill extending the income tax was last before Congress Mr. Holman offered an amendment to limit it to the holders of United States bonds, and many Democrats voted with him for his proposition. If it had carried the government's credit would have been ruined, and instead of refunding its bonds at 4 per cent. it would have been exceedingly difficult to have disposed of them at any figure when they matured. While the Democrats have from time to time advocated in an inflammatory manner in the West the revival of an income tax, no real attempt has been made to do so. The only income tax the country ever had was a Republican and a war measure. That there are many people, particularly in the West, who are inclined to favor an income tax there can be no doubt. As between a tax on sugar and a tax on incomes, if either becomes necessary, the people would be for the tax imposed upon larger incomes rather than one imposed upon every home in the land.

MR. Dolan, an experienced and successful woolen manufacturer of Philadelphia, recently remarked at a dinner that free wool would reduce the cost of 875 suit by only 99 cents, but the New York Evening Post, which has had no experience in the woolen business, except to cry down American manufactures, asserts that the reduction would be three times that figure, or \$2.97. But the saving of \$2.97 on a \$75 suit would not justify the ruin of the wool-growing industry of this country.

Donot let those Democrats who foresee that any general overhauling of the tariff will result in business depression shirk the responsibility by declaring cause a horizontal cut of the pre-

duties 25 per cent. would increase the receipts of the treasury for the time, as 50 per cent. more goods would be im-

THE efforts to incite rain-fall by a racket will not be continued by Congress at the suggestion of an alleged Illinois statesman who took his pay for building a capitol in Texas in land upon which rain rarely falls, and which would be worth much more if the government, by bombarding the heavens, could produce the earlier and the later rain. The thing cannot be done.

It begins to look as if New York would become the Democratic factional battle-ground during the next four years, as it was during the Democratic administrations of Van Buren and Polk. Already, before the work of the Cleveland administration is begun, there is a very ugly feeling between the old fac-

THE Minneapolis Tribune says the school text-book contract in Minnesota will not be renewed nor any effort made to that end, and that all friends of education will unite in an effort to secure a free text-book law at the coming session of the Legislature. The present contract was made about fifteen years ago and expired last August. It has given fair satisfaction, but it is the universal opinion among Minnesota teachers and friends of education that it has outlived its usefulness, and that the time has come for free school books. The Tribune says:

The chief benefit claimed for free text-books is the extension of educational advantages to those who are in whole or in part excluded from attendance by reason of the inability or unwillingness of parents or pupils to purchase the required books. The benefit thus arising from free text-books is marked by a material increase in school enrollment and in regularity of attendance. In Massachusetts factory centers this increased attendance is reported as ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. Free text-books in such centers seem to be well nigh required in order to make the public schools free in fact as in name. A larger, more prompt and regular attendance however, seems to be the general report wherever the free text-book system has been tried.

Another advantage arising from the State purchase and control of books is economy in pur-chase and use. A saving of 20 per cent. and over in first cost is reported by some districts. The average life of a book under State control is given as ranging from two to ten years. This enables a single book, often, to pass through the hands of a dozen or score of pupils. Better care of books is reported under the free text-book system than under that of individual ownership; inasmuch as under the public system teachers have authority to direct pupils as to the use and care of books. The average cost of books, under these conditions, has been reduced in some schools to as low as a trifle over a dollar per

This illustrates the drift of opinion among the friends of education everywhere. Free text-books are a logical necessity of free

THE attention of Lieutenant Totten is called to the fact that, when the effects of a Parisian ballet-girl were seized for debt, last week, she recovered them by proving in court that she was under twenty-one

MR. CLEVELAND has returned to New York, but he is not likely to begin pulling out the plums until his thumb has

CHICAGO IS developing a fog equal to that of dear old Lunnon, and New York's Anglomaniaes are wan with woe.

INDIANA BREWERS.

Executive Committee Discusses the Labor Question and Lost Kegs.

The executive committee of the Indiana State Brewers' Association met in Room 80 at the Bates yesterday afternoon. Those present were President F. M. Cook, of Evansville; Albert Lieber, Indianapolis; Crawford Fairbanks, Terre Haute; T. Wagner, Lafayette, and Alvin Carl, Cincinnati. The meeting was held behind closed doors. Mr. Carl, who is at the head of the Aurora company, was seen by a Journal reporter last night, and was asked what the purpose of the meeting was.

He said: "Simply to discuss beer interests in the State, and nothing was done public. For instance, we tried to arrive at a plan to prevent the great loss we have had to meet annually in cooperage. It has collect its own kegs, and if they run across those belonging to some one else, to let them alone. We are trying to arrange it so that all kegs will be collected and sent to their proper owners. We will also do all in our power to meet the just demands of organized labor, and that question was discussed, with many others of a similar nature."

He was asked if prices or anything that would affect the trade was talked of or decided on. His answer was a most emphatic negative. "When brewers get together." he said. "there is always a cry of combine and advanced prices, but it is not true in this case, as it has not been in many oth-"Will the brewers work with the Liquor

"If you mean to advance the interests of The session lasted all of the afternoon.

and most of the members of the committee eft for their bomes directly after the supper hour. Henry Boys, the Eastern agent of the Aurora company, was present at the meeting, but Mr. Carl declared that he was merely West on an inspecting tour.

COST OF STATE INSTITUTIONS. Annual Financial Report of the Blind

Asylum Filed. The financial report of the Indiana Institate for the Blind was filed yesterday with the Governor. It shows that of the \$33,000 appropriated by the Legislature, \$30,244.15 was expended. The receipts from the in-

dustrial school's shop were \$2,755.85; from

the greenhouse, \$73.78, and from the cloth-

ing account, \$316.61. Of the appropriation

of \$2,470 to the industrial school, \$814.46 re-

mained at the close of the year. Warrants by the Auditor, Auditor of State Henderson yesterday drew warrants as follows: Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, balance electric-plant appropriation, \$223.05; school building fund, \$500; maintenance, \$3,206.23; in favor of the Reform School for Girls, \$4,460.71; Purdue University, \$2,500.

Charged to a Drug Clerk's Error. Michael Sullivan, aged seventy-two years, died at his home, No. 152 Meek street, under very peculiar circumstances. About a week ago Sullivan fell upon the pavement on Meek street, and received injuries which confined him to his bed for a few days. He was just recovering from the injuries received in the face and Dr. Mullen, who was attending him, gave a pre-scription containing codine for the purpose of quieting the nerves. Within twenty-four hours after taking the medicine Sullivan died. The prescription was filled by Herschell Harris, a clerk at Schadd's drng store, at the corner of Noble and Washington streets. It is claimed that the clerk, by mistake, gave atropine, a deadly poison, instead of codine. The clerk says he followed the prescription and the coroner has ordered an examination of the stomach to discover whether the medioine contained atropine or not.

Will Entertain One State. The members of Alvin P. Hovey Post, G. A. R., West Indianapolis, are in conference with the citizens to entertain the delegates of one State during the Grand Army Encampment next September. They believe they can accommodate one thousand per-

"KAPE YER EYE ON THE CAT"

ported with a loss of only 25 per cent. of Mr. Frenzel Continues to Run the School Board in His Own Sweet Way.

> Ir. Vonnegut Again Sat Down Upon and an Outrageously Exorbitant Bill Allowed-Considerable Routine Business.

"Kape yer eye on the cat."

The School Board is being run now in a manner that was never known before. It is run by John P. Frenzel, and his policy is ss dictatorial as that of the Czar of Russia toward his servile subjects. Whatever he says goes, because the majority of the members are Democrats, and partisanship has crept into the fold. There are three members of the School Board who deserve the condemnation of the voters of Indianapolis. They are the three new members-Russe, Roth and Adam. Any one who frequents the School Board sessions can see that Frenzel has these men completely under his control, as every action on their part bears the trade-mark of his manipulation. A day or so before the recent School Board election they carded an afternoon paper to the effect that the charge made by the Journal that they were Frenzel candidates was absolutely false, and that if elected they would not vote for any man for treasurer who would not agree to pay at least 3 per cent, interest for the School Board funds. Since their election, in the face of this positive declaration, they have repeately insulted the men who voted for them by absolutely refusing to vote for or entertain any motion in the direction of securing to the School Board interest on the funds, although proposition after proposition has been made to pay such interest. This, of course, was done in accordance with Frenzel's orders, and in carrying them out the acts of this peculiarly interesting trio have been so flagrant that even the Sentinel, the Democratic organ, has been constrained from time to time to point with shame to their record. For some months Mr. Clem-Board, has been making an honest effort to compel the treasurer to pay to the board a portion at least of the interest he receives for the funds. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the board he introduced a resolution criticising Czar Frenzel for the obstinate part he has always taken in this matter. This resolution should of course have been made a matter of record on the secretary's books. but last evening the reading of the minutes did not bring to light anything of the char-acter named. Mr. Vonnegut asked if it had been made a matter of record "No, sir, it has not," said the Czar.

"I move, then, that it be inserted," said Mr. Vonnegut. Mr. Coffin seconded the motion, but it was lost. Such obstinacy as this on the part of Mr. Frenzel has already been the means of inaugurating a contest that will be kept up as long as the present board lives. Mr. Vonnegut has already evinced signs of persistency that are as irritating to Frenzel as a fly is to a horse on a hot day. Last night, after the above tilt, Mr. Vonnegut read the following:

I herewith give notice that I will in the next regular meeting, if the members will be present who are now absent, present a proposition in re-spect to the unlawful conduct of our president at our last meeting, and in respect to my mo-tion to censure the treasurer, president and their adherents for obstinately refusing to pay the promised interest. This notice had no sooner been read by

Mr. Vonnegut than Commissioner Russe, one of the men who stated over his own signature that he would not vote for a man for treasurer who would not agree to pay 8 per cent. interest for the funds, moved to lay it on the table, and the motion was carried by a Democratic vote.

This was the first outrage committed against justice last night. The second was an item in the monthly bills. It was presented by Superfluous O'Hara, and was for \$28 for street-car fare. At first glance any one can see how ridiculously outrageous this bill is. Dr. Garver at once moved to strike out from the report as much as re-lated to O'Hara's exorbitant demand, which

was seconded by Mr. Coffin. Mr. Roth, another member of that interesting trio, arose, and in a voice that was meant to be sneeringly insulting, said he would like to have Dr. Garver explain the items in the list of bills for street sprinkling. He said he understood the work had been ordered by Dr. Garver at \$1.25 a week, without any contract. Mr. Roth made this point because Mr. Frenzel had coached him before the meeting opened. Dr. Garver explained the matter by staring that the price was reasonable, and after consulting other members of the committee be had followed the precedent set by his predecessor, and had ordered the work done. Roth then moved to amend Garver's motion by striking out the sprinkling bill. There was no second, and a vote being taken on Dr. Garver's motion, it stood 3 to 3,

"The motion is lost," exclaimed President Frenzel triumphantly. Mr. Vonnegut ventured to ask if the vote had not been a tie. "It is for the Chair to decide," snapped

the Czar. "He fully understands his bus-The report of the committee, of course,

was adopted, allowing bills to the amount missioner Garver, "that if any more bills like that for street-car fare are presented there will be a good time collecting them. It is nothing less than adding that much to O'Hara's salary, and is an outrage that I

will not submit to as a member of this committee-" "The member is out of order," said the Czar, turning his weather eye in that di-"I know it," said Dr. Garver, "but I bave

said what I wanted to." Roth (a member of the interesting trio), who supported O'Hara's claim so strenuously, is the man who, not many weeks ago, accused the old board of recklessness in financial matters, and compared the finance committee to John E. Sullivan and Phil Gapen.

ROUTINE BUSINESS. A resolution was introduced by Russe, chairman of the finance committee, last night, embodying a clause from the statute. and asking authority to compel County Treasurer Backus to settle with the School Board. The requested authority was given. The following table shows the amount of funds now due the School Board from the county treasurer in taxes:

 Special fund
 \$60,000.00

 Library fund
 7,900.00

 Manual training-school fund
 7,900.00

 Balance due.....\$46,487.90

The secretary reported warrants drawn to the amount of \$29,340.60. The report of the treasurer showed a balance on hand. Dec. 1, of \$44.752,13. A communication was received from the May Music Festival Association, requesting the use of the Highschool Hall one night each week, Monday preferred, for choral practice. Upon the statement of Superintendent Jones that a compliance with the request would not interfere with school business, permission was granted, the association to stand any expense incurred.

The committee on teachers and salaries reported the resignation of Mary L. Ma-ther, principal of school No. 28, and recommended the transfer of Ella L. Miller to till the vacancy. The resignation of Mary A. Dye, teacher at School 26, was also re-

ported. The report was adopted. The committee on bygiene and janitors recommended the appointment of H. H., Avey as janitor at School 29, to succeed.J., W. Hollenbeck, resigned, and Rev. A. B Charpie janitor of No. 15, to succeed Mrs Wilson, resigned. The committee also recommended that the salary of janitrees Anna Hogen be increased from \$10 to \$12 a month, on account of the substitution of coal for gas as a fuel. The report was adopted The library committee, among other things, reported the appointment of Robert Paddeck and R. M. Hilligoss as night attendants at the library, to succeed J. W. Poole and F. F. Carter, resigned.

An appropriation of \$600 was made for the Indianapolis school-teachers' world's

fair exhibit. A special meeting of the School Board will be held some night next week to select a building for the manual training-school. The next meeting of the School Board

that of last night, as Mr. Vonnegut proexcoriating Czar Frenzel and his peanut

SOME PARIS SKETCHES.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall's Lecture at the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

The lecture course of the Sixth Presbyterian Church opened last evening. The initial lecture was given by Mrs. May Wright Sewail, and her subject was "Some Paris Sketches." Mrs. Sewall has spent much time in the famous French capital, and her naturally keen powers of observation, coupled with her unusual opportunities, make her particularly well qualified to relate some very interesting matter. Mrs. Sewall spoke extemporaneously, and during her talk touched upon many points which were eagerly listened to. Mrs. Sewall told of Paris life; the school processions; of the great organization of charity schools, established in all the parishes. The parks and park life were discussed, as well as art and art life, and the artistic side of Paris, and the industrial education of girls by private means in the great schools. One thing that seemed paradoxical were the vacation schools. These are sustained by the municipality of Paris. They are for those children who cannot get away for the summer and whose parents are detained from home during the day. A master is retained, who takes charge of the children. They gather at 8 o'clock and each brings a small bottle of sour wine. They are read to by the master, who selects the history of France, the literature of France and the best reading of various kinds. At 11 o'clock they go to the yard or gymnasium if the is stormy and at noon have their breakfast. There is a kitchen connected with each public school in Paris. The lunch is made ready for the children, and they take their wine. The afternoons are passed in many ways, and till the family gets home after the day's work is done. Many other novel and excellent features of Paris life brought the pictures vividly before the minds of the audience. The lecture course is for the benefit of a fund to be given to building much-needed additions to the church, and the season begins most auspiciously with the lecture of last night.

THAT POSTOFFICE THIEF.

He Proves to Be a Boonville Business Man-Brought to This City.

The sensation at Boonville, caused by the robbery of about \$4,000 in postoffice money orders, was cleared yesterday by the arrest of Frank Forest, a young business man, and step-son of Joseph Hudspeth, a wealthy grain-buyer of that place. Inspector Vickery has been at work on the case for the past week. The orders were not missed till Postmaster Hammond was asked for a letter of advice for order No. addressed to Schroeder & Co., of Cincinnati. About forty or-ders were stolen, and were filled out to the amount of \$100 each, and addressed to firms in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, in payment for diamond jewelry. Fourteen of the orders were honored and the articles asked for sent. As soon as Cincinnati detected the fraud, the letter addressed to Schroedes & Co. was forwarded to Inspector Vickery, and he sent it to Postmaster Hammond. Other letters soon followed. Before the signature of each was the word "respectfully," and this gave th clew that led to the arrest. Mr. Hammond soon traced the theft to young Forest. He boidly denied it at first, but later broke down, and admitted the crime, and pleaded for mercy. The prisoner was taken to Evansville last evening, and taken before Commissioner Wardman, who sent him to this city to await the action of the United States grand jury, which is now in session. Forest has been a prominent society man.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Board of Works Audits & Batch of November Bills-Minor Business.

Thursday afternoon the Board of Public Works met and allowed the following bills for November: Bridges, \$1,542.64; City Hall, \$116.20; public light, \$5,565.20; printing and advertising, \$21.24; blank-books and stationery, \$114.55; furniture and fixtures, \$40.30; Tomlinson Hall accounts, \$214; Tomlinson Hall janitors, \$195; city garbage and dump, \$254; fountains and wells, \$50.02; cisterns, \$607.21; incidental expenses, \$24 repairs Pogue's run, \$425.24; Garfield Park, \$192.25; street signs, \$782.25; eity engineer (pay-roll), \$1,205; assessment-roll clerks, \$250; city engineer's accounts, \$214.19; street repair accounts. \$366.74; streets and alleys, \$1,065.63; parks, \$285.50,; sewers, \$283.48.

Refused to Move Obstructions. The other day City Engineer Mansfield notified property-owners on Muskingun street, between Michigan and New York, to remove obstructions in the shape of buildings. The property-owners have refused to remove the obstructions. The street commissioner was notified to give each three days' notice and then to proceed with his force to do the work.

Minor Matters.

Upon complaint of Elijah Eddy the board ordered the street commissioner to put in crossing at the corner of Alabama and Pratt streets. The street commissioner's attention was

called to the crossing at the intersection of Seventh and Mississippi streets, upon complaint of Royal Robinson Complaint was made that I. N. Hall was dumping refuse material in the alley in the rear of 1109 North Mississippi street. The Board of Health was asked to take the mat-

The city engineer was notified to ascertain what company is responsible for the removal of poles from Alabama street, be-tween Ohio and New York, and the failure to fill up the holes.

The Indianapolis Light and Power Company has been removing various street signs in taking out old poles. The board notified the company to in each case put the signs back in the proper position. Another complaint was filed with the board yesterday morning about the tracks

Kentucky avenue. Superintendent Bender was again notified to lower the tracks at once or the street commissioner will do it at the company's expense. F. J. Van Vorhis called on the board. resterday morning, to secure the use of Comlinson Hall for the National G. A. R. neampment the week commencing Sept.

4, 1893, free of charge. The request was granted and the controller was notified to Complaint was made by W. L. Atland of the condition of the alley between Highand place and Mississippi street, south of welfth, caused by the Manufacturer's Natural-gas Company putting in mains. The gas company was notified to promptly

remedy the evil. The following terse note was received by the board yesterday from John O. Erwin, assistant superintendent of the Monons l beg to say we have no side-track at Seventeenth street, and our trains do not occupy main tracks at that point. Evidently your communication should have

been referred to the L. E. & W. folks." A communication was received from Rev. r. A. Goodwin stating that a serious accident occurred a short time ago in the mudhole on the sidewalk near 228 College avenue, a woman falling in the mud. The street commissioner was ordered to notify the property-owner and see that the sidewalk is brought to the proper grade at

Novel Invention. Mr. Charles L. Henry, ot Anderson, was

in the city yesterday on business. He called during the day upon Mr. B. C. Seaton, at the English Hotel, who is there exhibiting a medel of an electric device for breventing railroad accidents of the usual kind-head and rear-end collisions, open switches, broken bridges, etc. Mr. Henry declared the invention a clever device for the purpose. The model is on exhibition. Some local manufacturers and capitalists are preparing to organize a stock company to put the invention upon the market